

history with little better than the pens
of annalists,
and have left his figure shadowy, his
mind only
half-revealed. The great Emperor,
his grand-
son, is handed down to us, impressive,
living, and
human, in the vigorous and witty
autobiography
of the friar Salimbene, a real child of
the new
age; the distance between an
Alexander of Telese
and a Salimbene—that is the
measure of the
distance between the historic Roger
and the
historic Frederick.

Little as the historians have
revealed the
figure or told the achievements of
the great
Norman King, we may yet see a
remarkable
likeness and a parallel between Roger
and his
grandson, in many fields of
government and
private life. Roger "did justice even
against
his own son," Frederick was called *Lex
incarnata
in terris*, A case is given against him in
the High
Court of the Realm. Yet he knows how
to com-
bine law and humanity: "we water
the domain
of Justice with the streams of
Mercy"; in this
spirit he alleviates the severity of
many Norman
enactments. Again in the Edict of
1239, "Justice
is the foundation of Faith without
which nothing
can be built up. By this law we
condemn to

death those judges who have given
unjust sentences
from any motive,"

As Roger by his "ducats" displaces
the current
local moneys of South Italy, so his
grandson
affirms the fact of monarchy by the
issue of
golden *Augustales*, but the beauty
and design of